



# **Friction Plug Weld Repair Geometric Innovations**

**Lockheed Martin Michoud Space Systems  
Program & Technology Development  
New Orleans, LA**

**Edmond R. Coletta  
Materials Engineer  
(504) 257-2082**

**Mark A. Cantrell  
Project Lead  
(504) 257-0553**

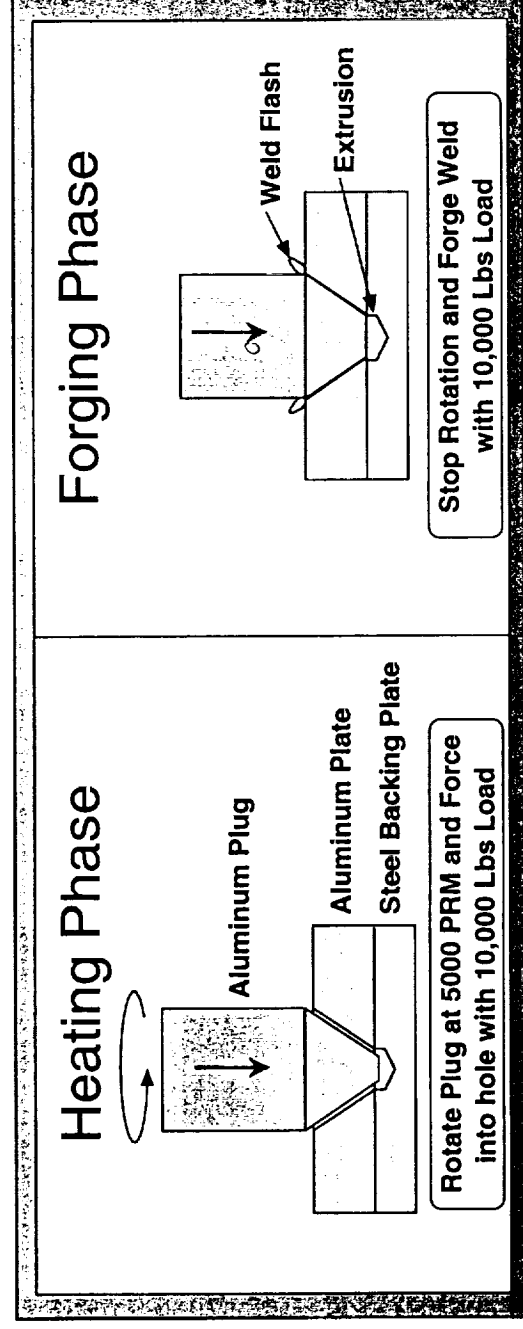
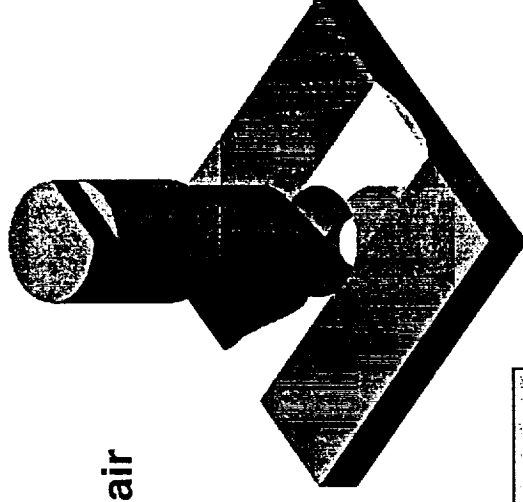


## **Introduction**

- **Fundamentals of Friction Push Plug Welding**
  - **Process Overview**
- **Fundamentals of Friction Pull Plug Welding**
  - **Process Overview**
  - **Defect Characterization**
  - **Geometric and Process Solutions**
- **FSW Keyhole Closeout**

# Friction Push Plug Overview

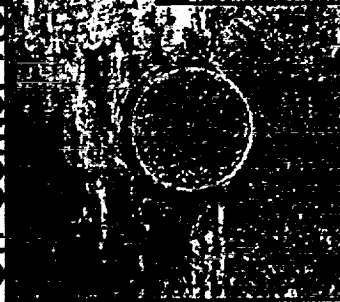
- Friction Plug Welding Is a Solid State Weld Repair Technique Aimed at Replacing Small Volumes of Defective Weldment
- Computer Controlled Direct Drive Weld Equipment
  - High Process Repeatability; Successful First Time Repair
- Thermomechanical, solid state welding process
  - Rotate tapered plug and force into tapered hole.
  - Stop rotation and forge materials together while cooling.
  - Remove excess plug and back side extrusion.



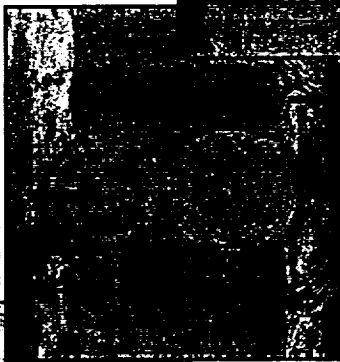
# Friction Push Plug Overview

- Extended Process Capabilities
  - Plugs placed off weld centerline
  - Stitch Welding can be utilized to repair defects larger than one plug diameter
  - FSW closeout holes can be repaired

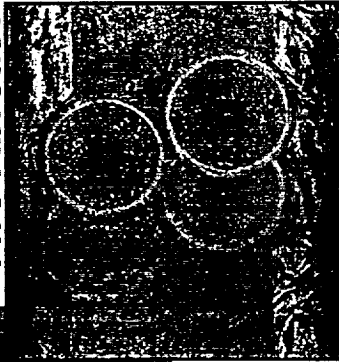
Off-Center Repair



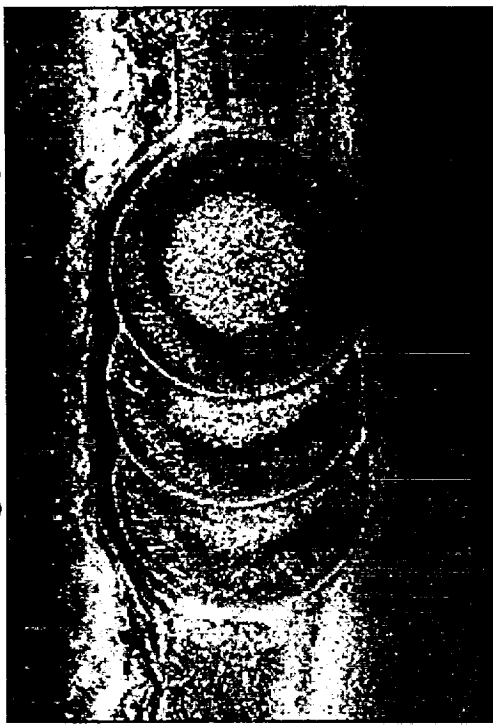
Stitched Abreast



Two Abreast



3 Plug Stitch Weld Repair

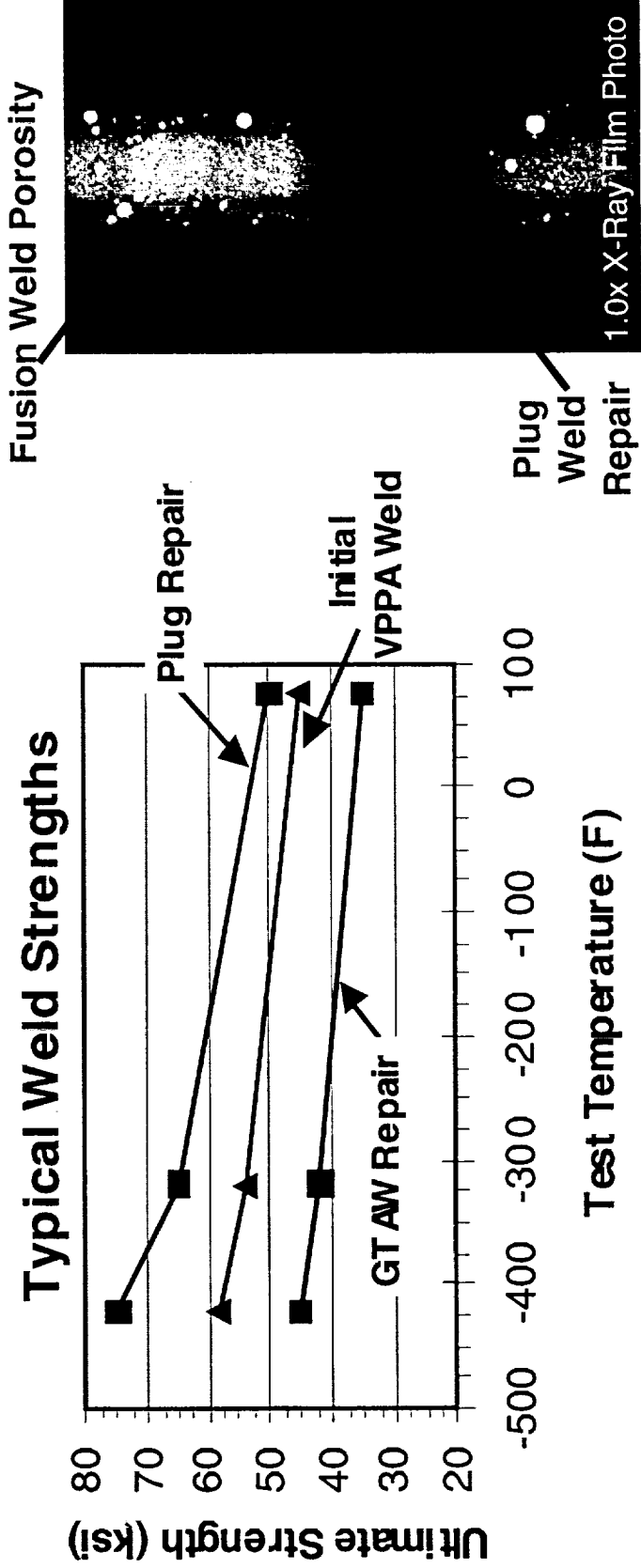


Repair for FSW Keyhole



## Friction Push Plug Overview

- The effects of all critical parameters have been characterized
- Process capability is above the specification requirements
- Process automation is superior to the required process control
- Mechanical properties are significantly better than current repair allowables



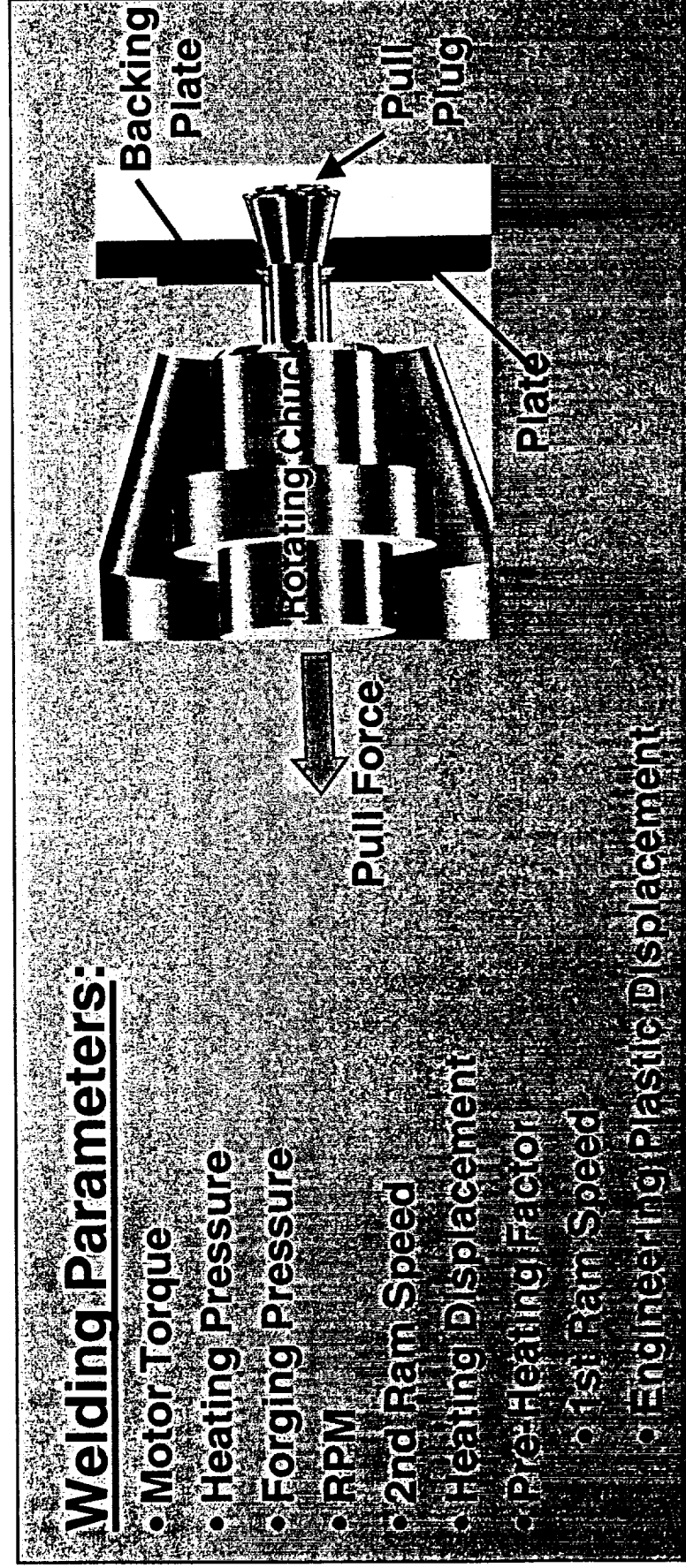
# Friction Pull Plug Overview

US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131

Friction Pull Plug Welding is a solid state welding variant of the push process which is aimed at eliminating all internal tooling for tank wide plug repairs.

## Welding Parameters:

- Motor Torque
- Heating Pressure
- Forging Pressure
- RPM
- 2nd Ram Speed
- Heating Displacement
- Pre-Heating Factor
- 1st Ram Speed
- Engineering Plastic Displacement



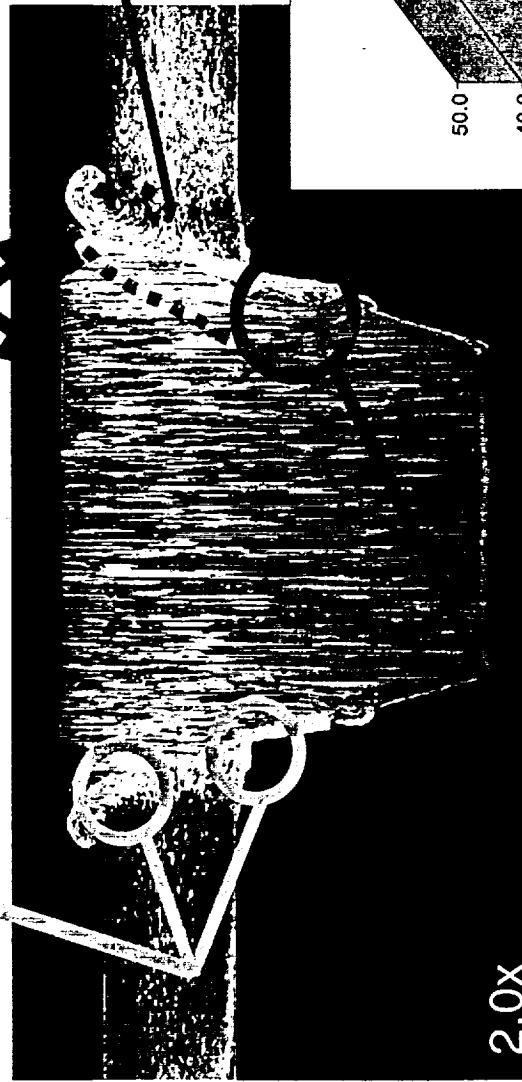
# Friction Pull Plug Overview

US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131

Complete bonding  
on ISL and OSL

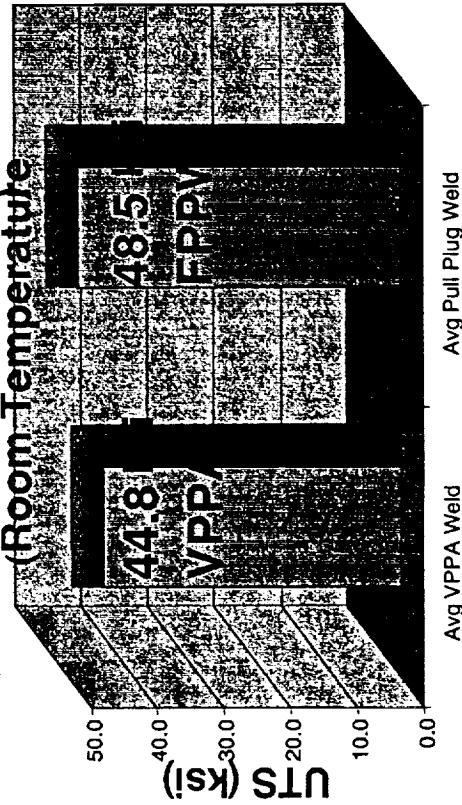
Minimal plug material  
as heat sink

Heating localized  
to interface



Plug and plate forging  
from backing plate

Typical Weld Strengths  
(Room Temperature)



# **FPPW: Defect Characterization**



## **Observed Defects**

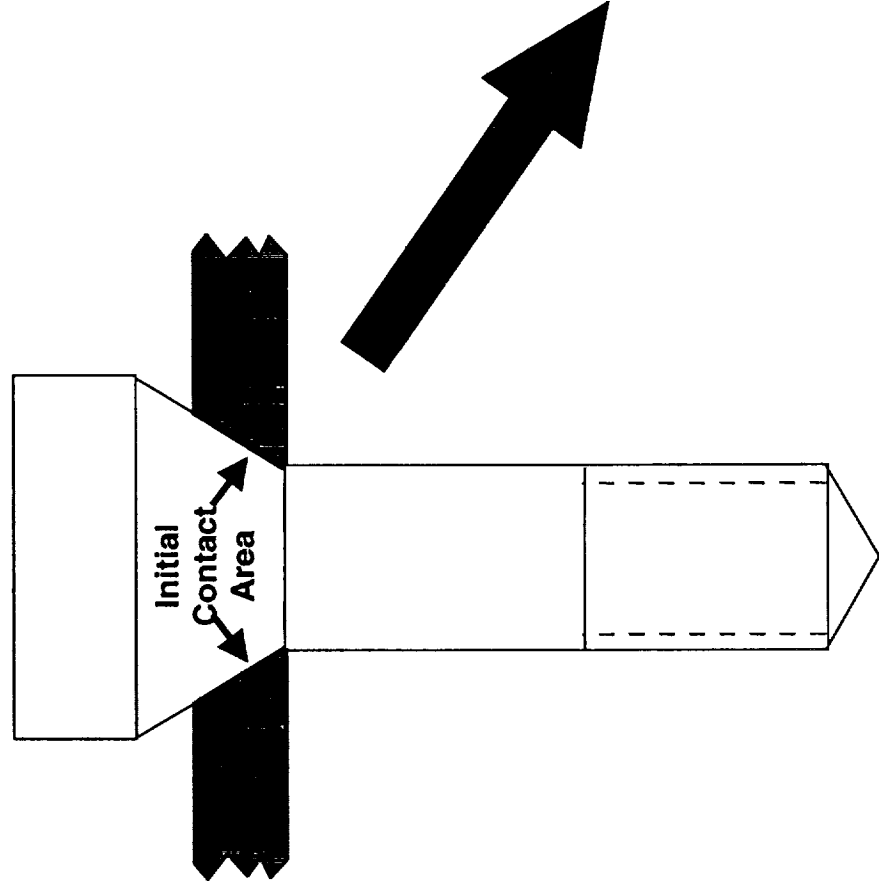
1. Rotational stall during initial plug/plate contact
2. Bottom side lack of bonding (OSL)
3. Rotational stall during welding
4. Top side lack of bonding (ISL)
5. Complete plug pull through
6. Central plug pull through
7. Top Hat separation
8. **Weak Interfacial Bonding**



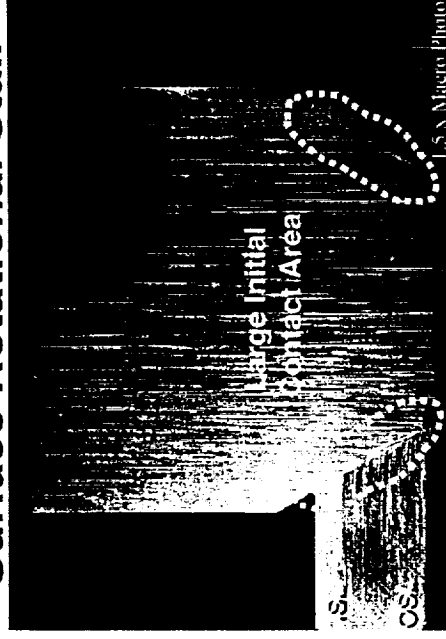
# FPPW: Surface Rotational Stall

US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131

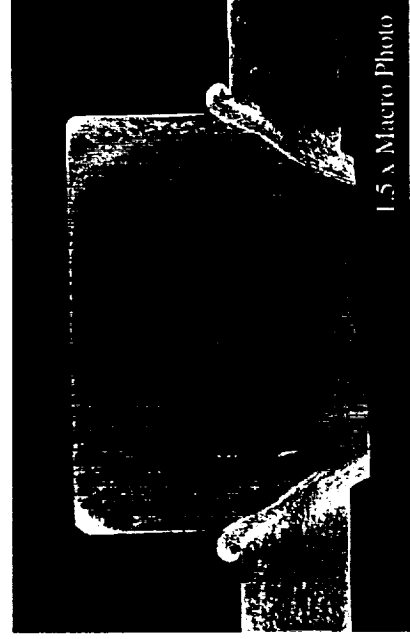
## Matching Plug & Plate Hole Chamfer Angle



## Surface Rotational Stall



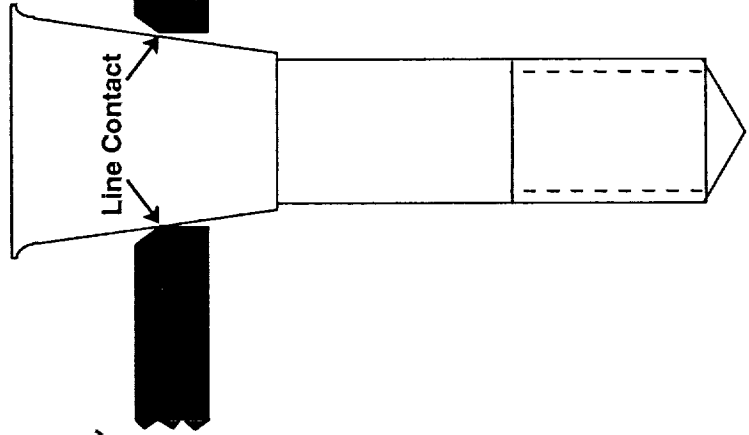
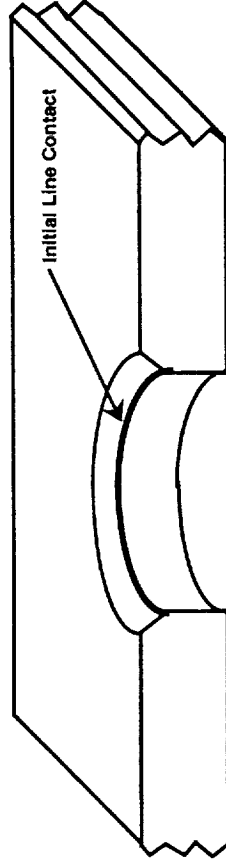
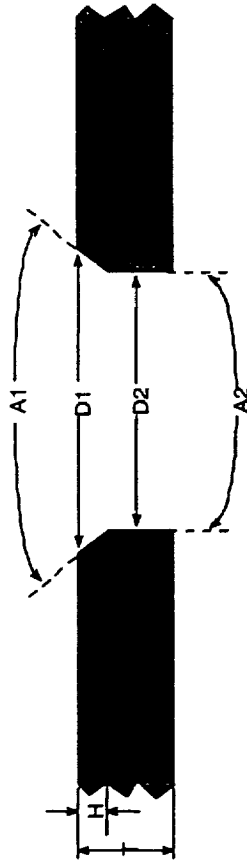
## Pull Plug Necking



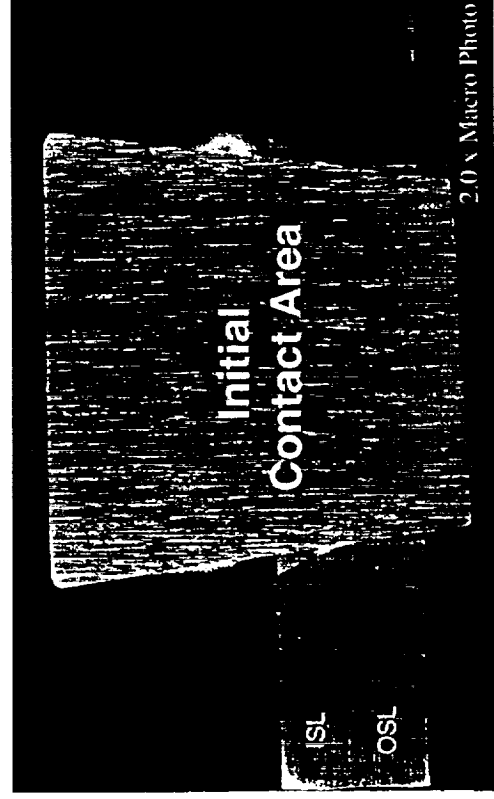
# FPPW: Surface Rotational Stall

US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131

## Dual Chamfered Plate Hole



Process stopped after initial contact



Edmond R. Coletta  
(504)-257-2082  
E-Mail: Edmond.R.Coletta@maf.nasa.gov

LOCKHEED MARTIN MICHOUD SPACE SYSTEMS

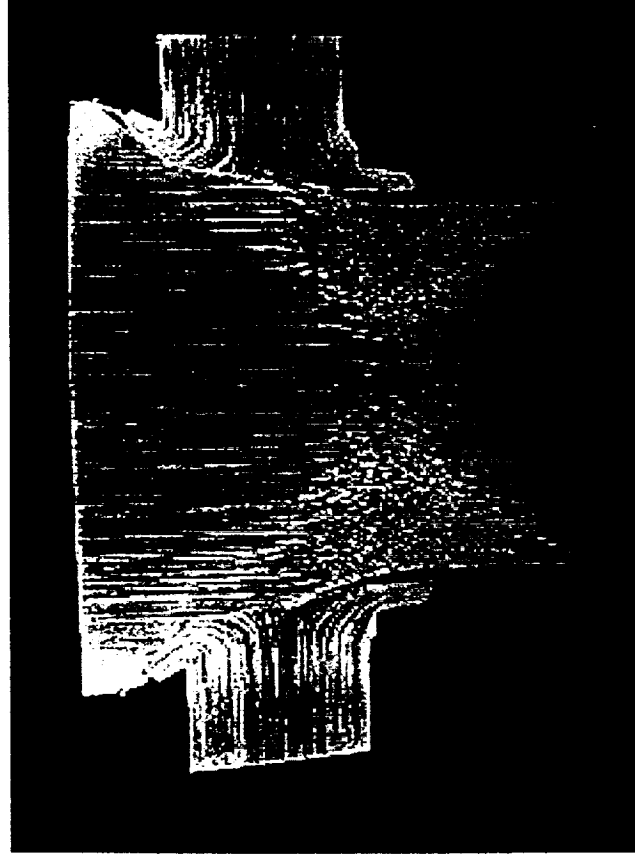
# **FPPW: OSL Lack of Bonding**

US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131

## **Possible Causes**

- Backing plate geometry
- Material geometry
- Weld Parameters
  - High heat input
  - High Forging Pressure

## **Lack of Bonding Bottom (OSL)**



Edmond R. Coletta  
(504)-257-2082  
E-Mail: Edmond.R.Coletta@mal.nasa.gov

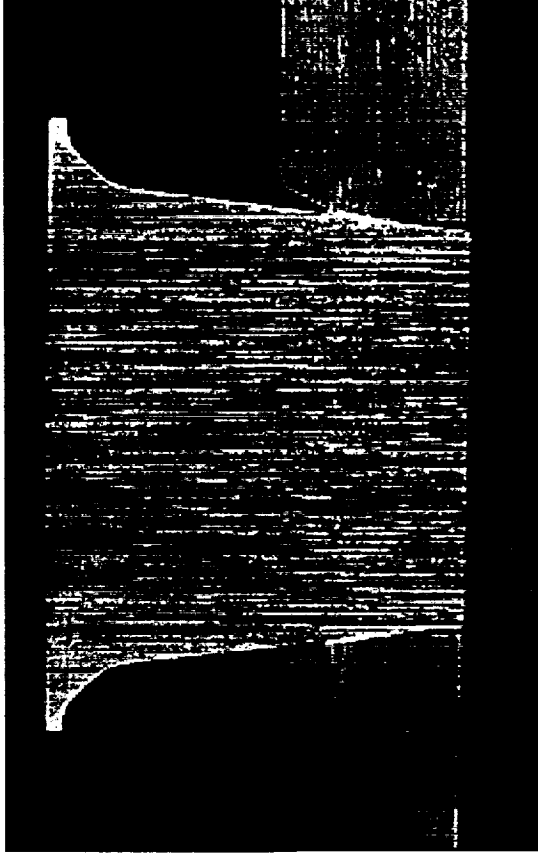
# **FPPW: Rotational Stall During Welding**

US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131

## **Possible Causes**

- **Weld Parameters**
  - Insufficient Pre-Heating
  - 2nd Ram Speed too high
  - RPM too low
- **Backing plate geometry**
- **Material geometry**
- **Equipment Limitations**

## **Rotational stall during welding**

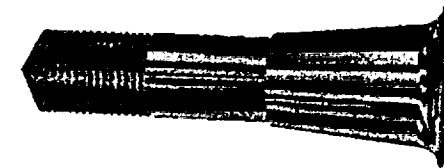


# FPPW: ISL Lack of Bonding

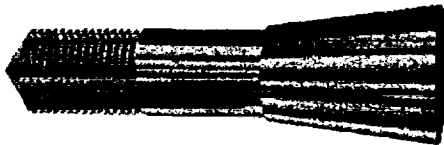
US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131

The Pull Plug Top Hat provides both pressure and frictional heating to complete ISL bonding.

## Pull Plug Designs

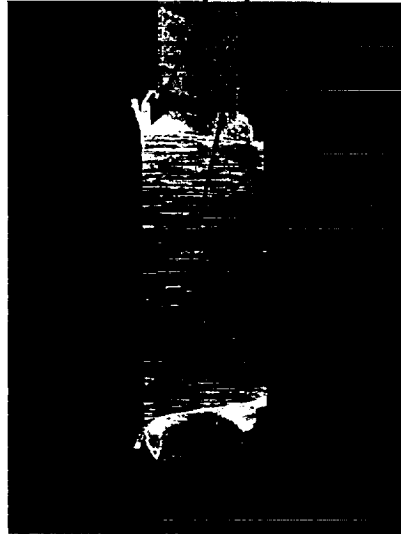


With Top Hat



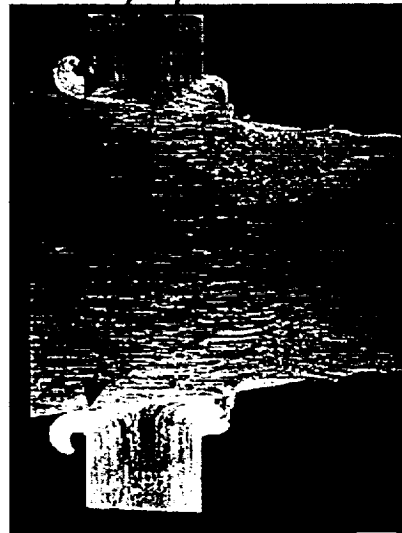
Without

Pull Plug With Top Hat



Bonding

Pull Plug Without Top Hat



Lack of Bonding

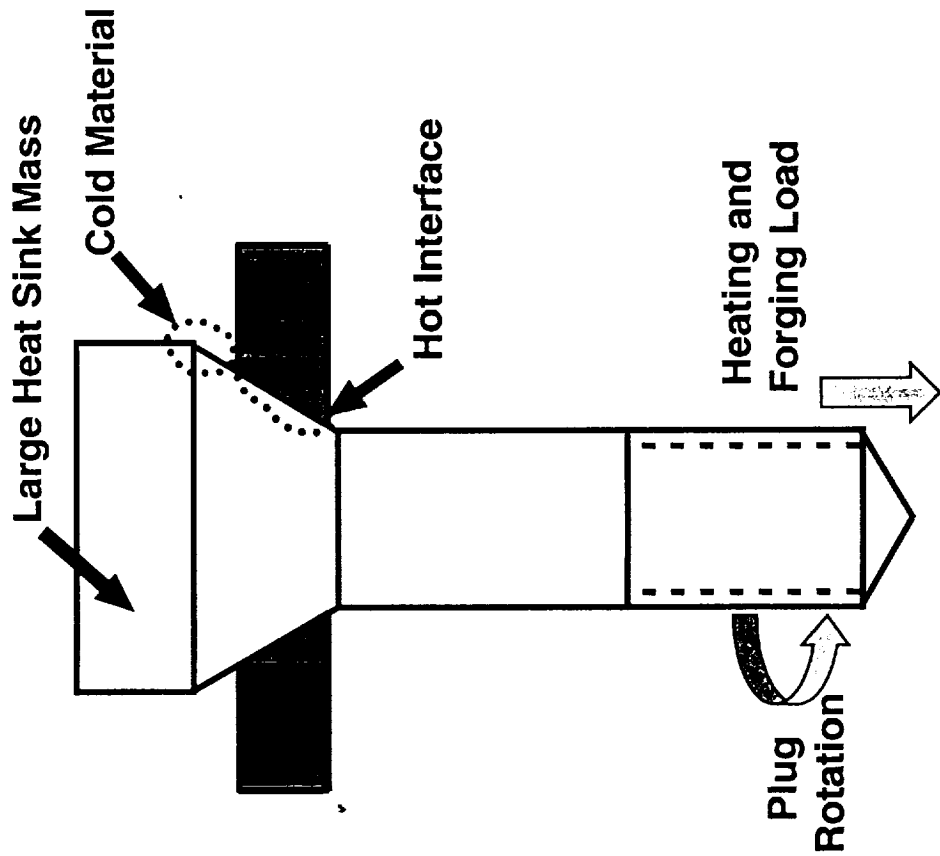


Edmond R. Coletta  
(504)-257-2082  
E-Mail: Edmond.R.Coletta@mat.nasa.gov

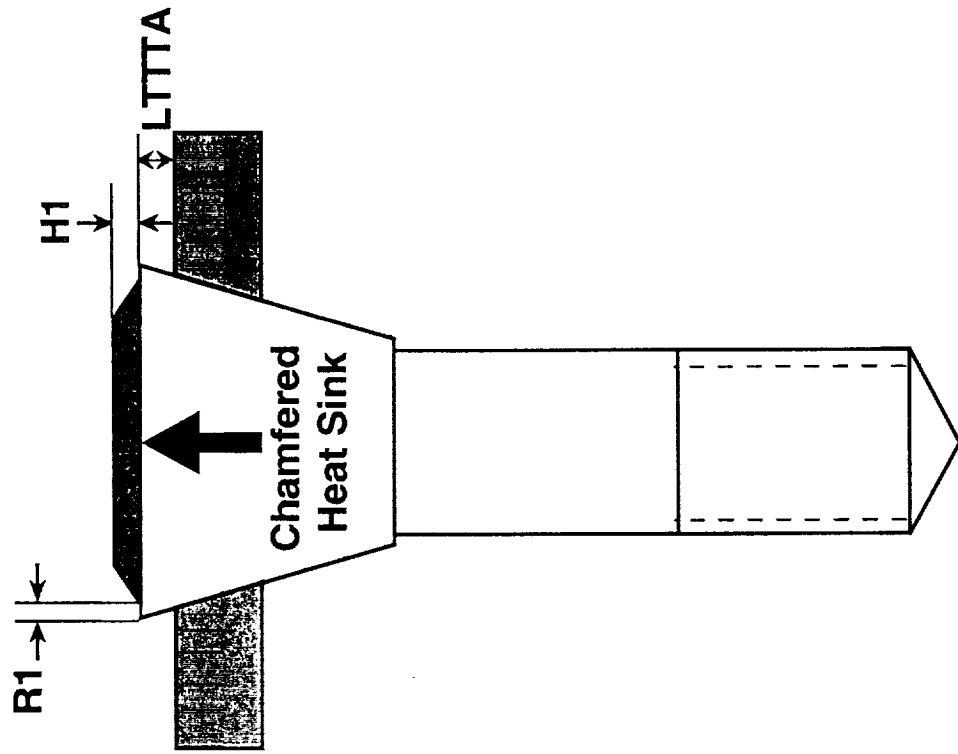
# FPPW: Chamfered Heat Sink

US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131

**Diagram of a Pull Plug  
with a Large Heat Sink Mass**



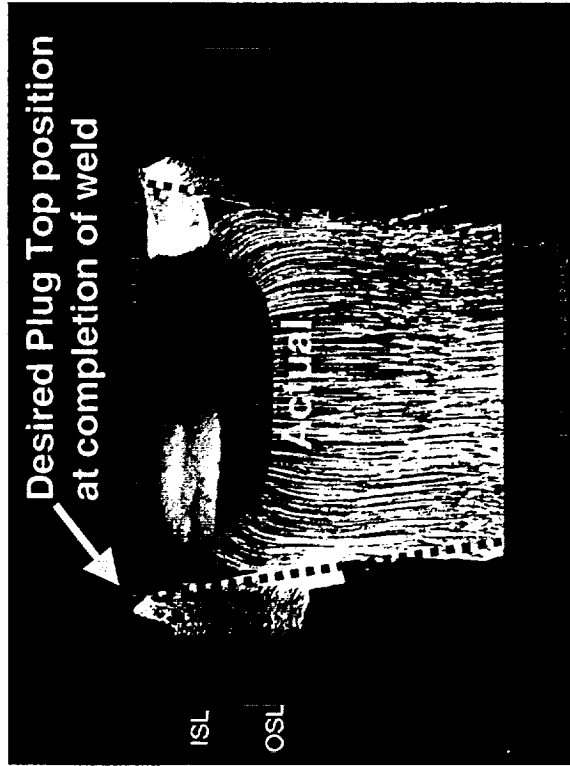
**Diagram of a Pull Plug  
with a Chamfered Heat Sink**



# **FPPW: Complete Plug Pull Through**

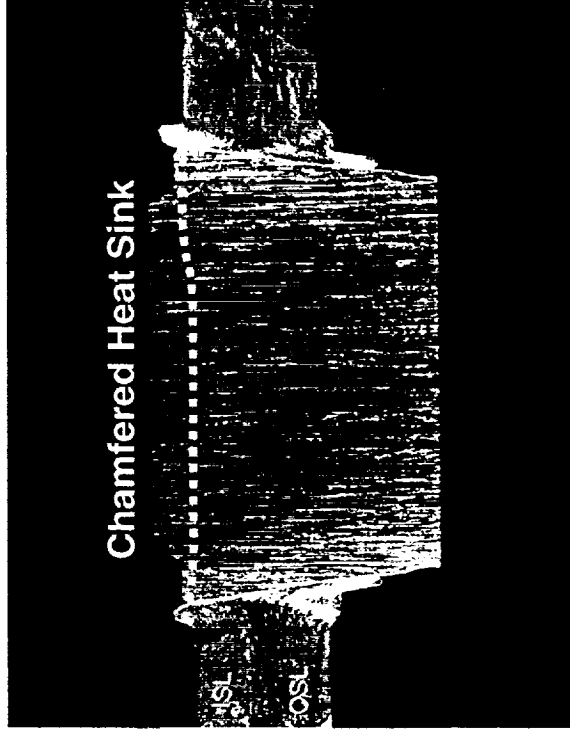
US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131

## **Interfacial Plug Pull-through (Low Angle Pull Plug without a Chamfered Heat Sink)**



**15 Degree  
Pull Plug**

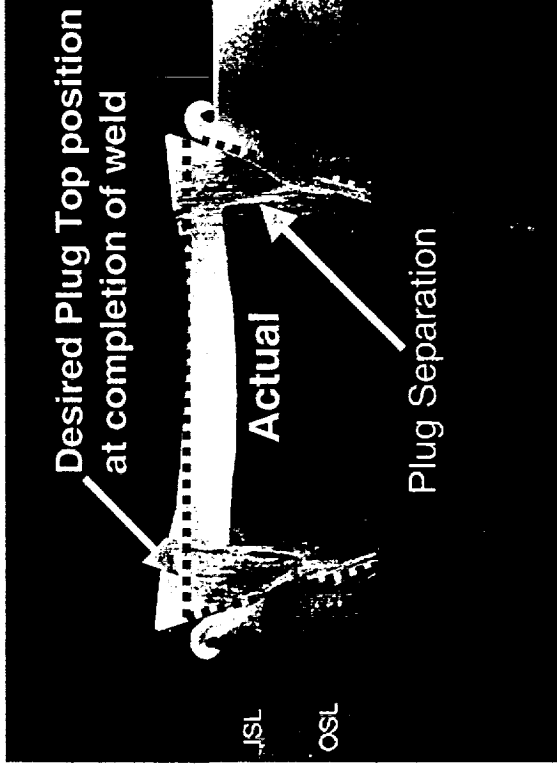
## **“Good” Pull Plug Weld (Low Angle Pull Plug with Chamfered Heat Sink)**



# FPPW: Central Plug Pull Through

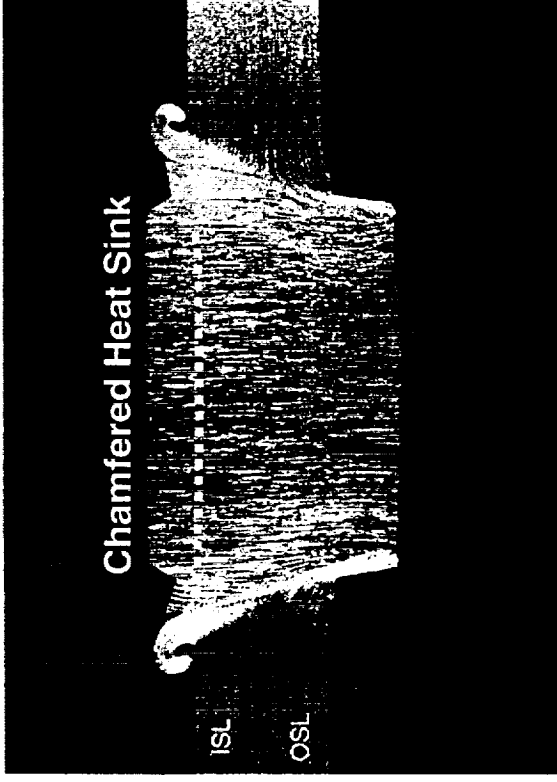
US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131

**Central Plug Pull-through**  
(High Angle Pull Plug without  
a Chamfered Heat Sink)



**30 Degree  
Pull Plug**

**"Good" Pull Plug Weld**  
(High Angle Pull Plug with  
Chamfered Heat Sink)

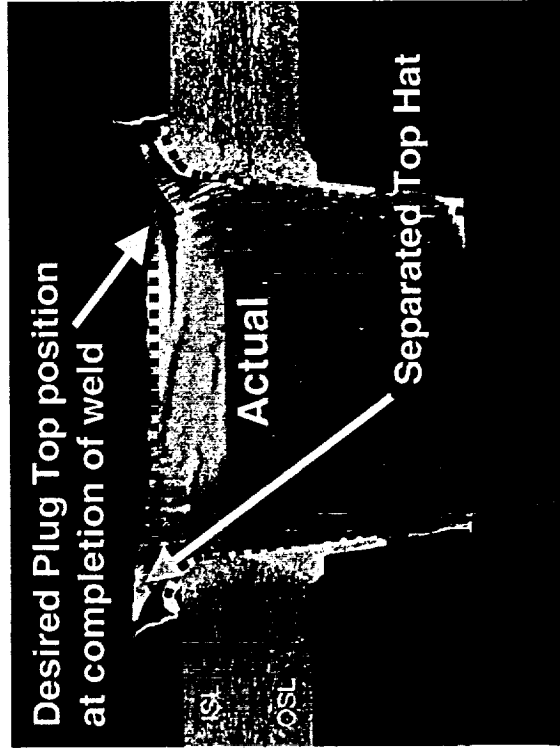




# FPPW: Top Hat Separation

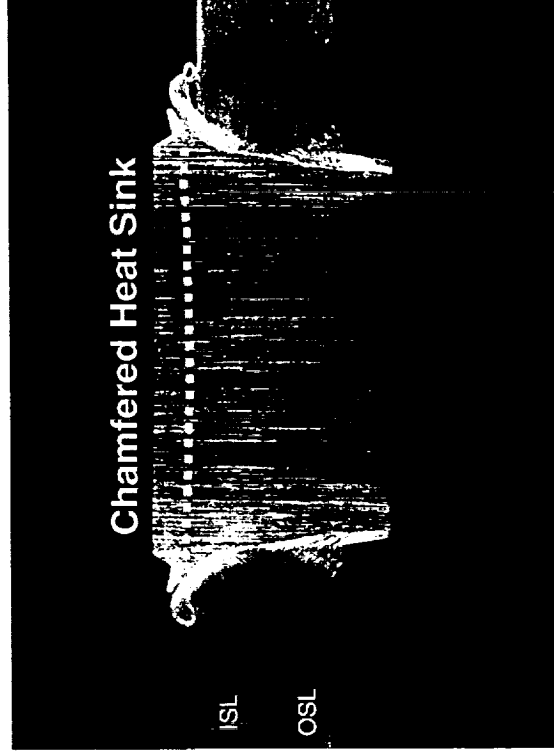
US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131

**Top Hat Separation**  
(Low Angle Top Hat Pull Plug  
without a Chamfered Heat Sink)



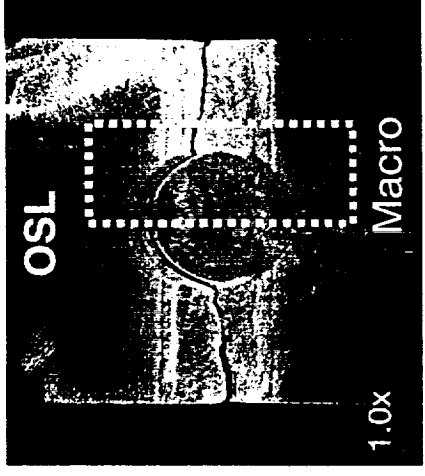
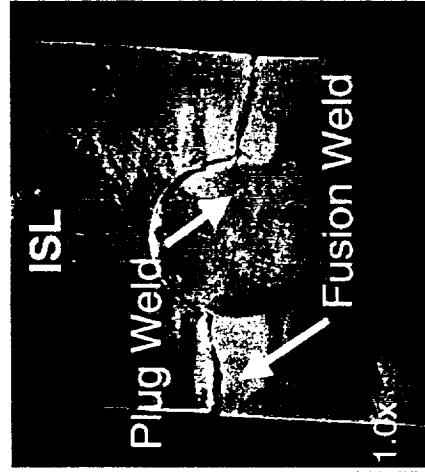
15 Degree  
Pull Plug

**"Good" Pull Plug Weld**  
(High Angle Pull Plug with  
Chamfered Heat Sink)

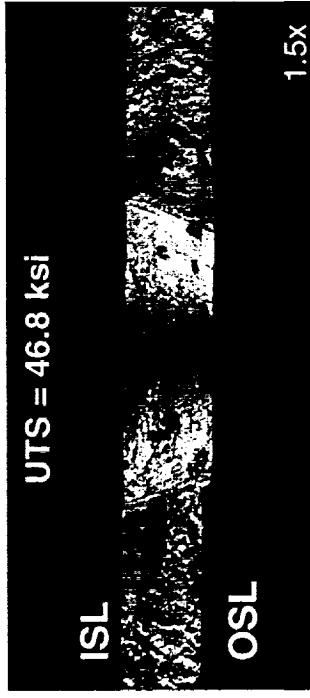


# **FPPW: Typical Fractures**

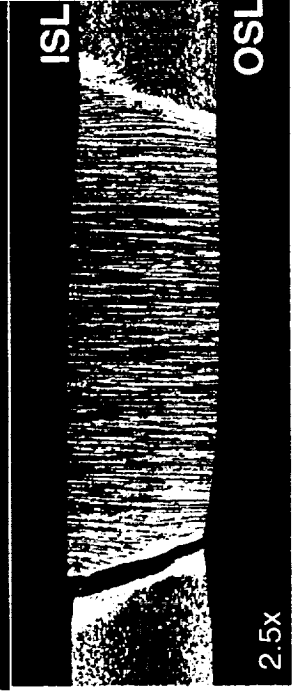
US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131



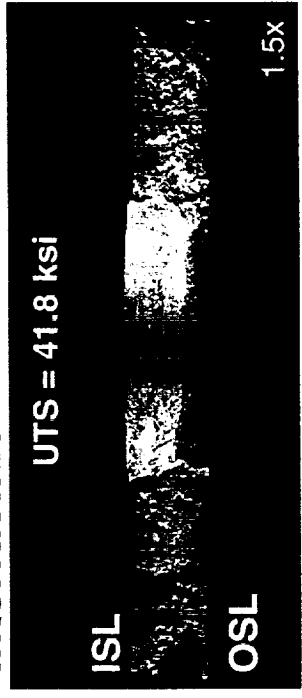
## **Interfacial Fracture Path**



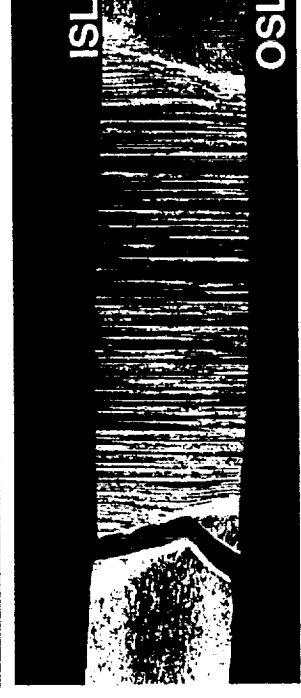
UTS = 46.8 ksi



## **Interfacial / HAZ Fracture Path**



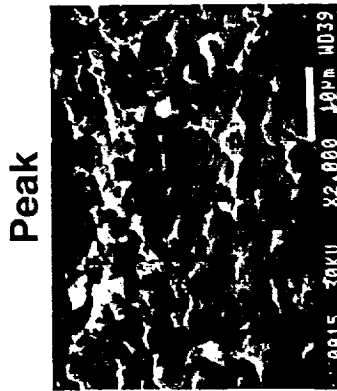
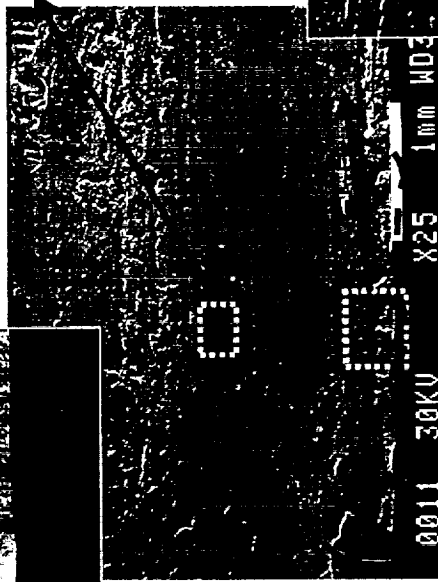
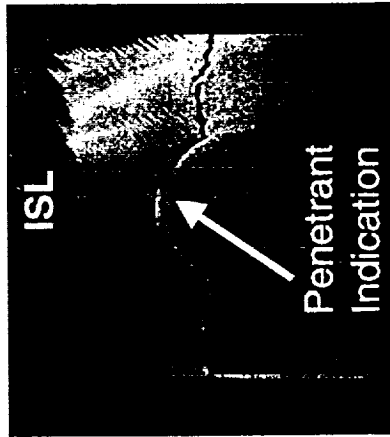
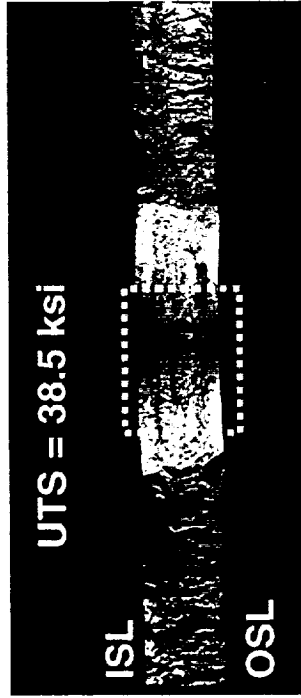
UTS = 41.8 ksi



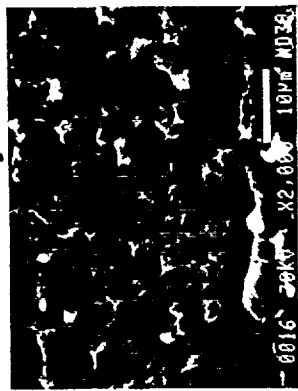
# FPPW: Weak Bonding

US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131

## Bonding observed in all SEM examined locations



Peak



Valley



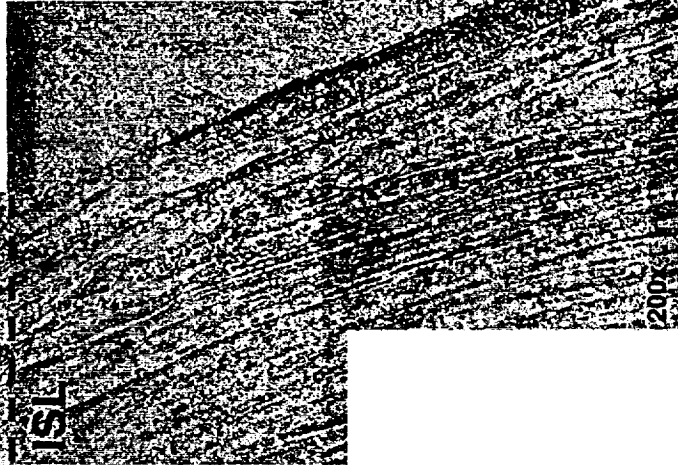
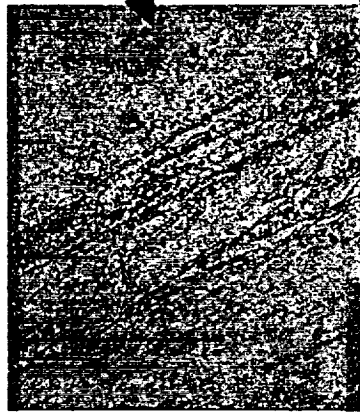
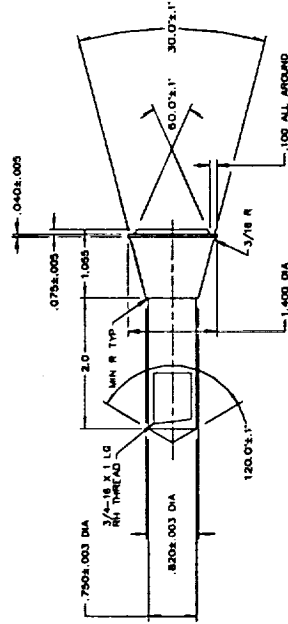
--- --  
 Penetrant Indication  
 Reference on  
 Fracture Surface

Edmond R. Coletta  
 (504)-257-2082  
 E-Mail: Edmond.R.Coletta@mai.nasa.gov

LOCKHEED MARTIN MICHOU SPACE SYSTEMS

# FPPW: 0.040" Thick Top Hat

US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131



## Expected Benefits

- Reduced Edge Heating
- Increased Axial/Radial Pressure

## Results

- Lamellar Tearing @ hat
- Shear zones along interface
- Pre/Post Proof NDE Indications
- 3 samples failed during proof
- Int. Weld Avg. UTS = 41.2 ksi
- Avg. UTS = 30.7 ksi
- Min. UTS = 23.2 ksi

Edmond R. Coletta  
(504)-257-2082  
E-Mail: Edmond.R.Coletta@mat.nasa.gov

LOCKHEED MARTIN MICHOUUD SPACE SYSTEMS

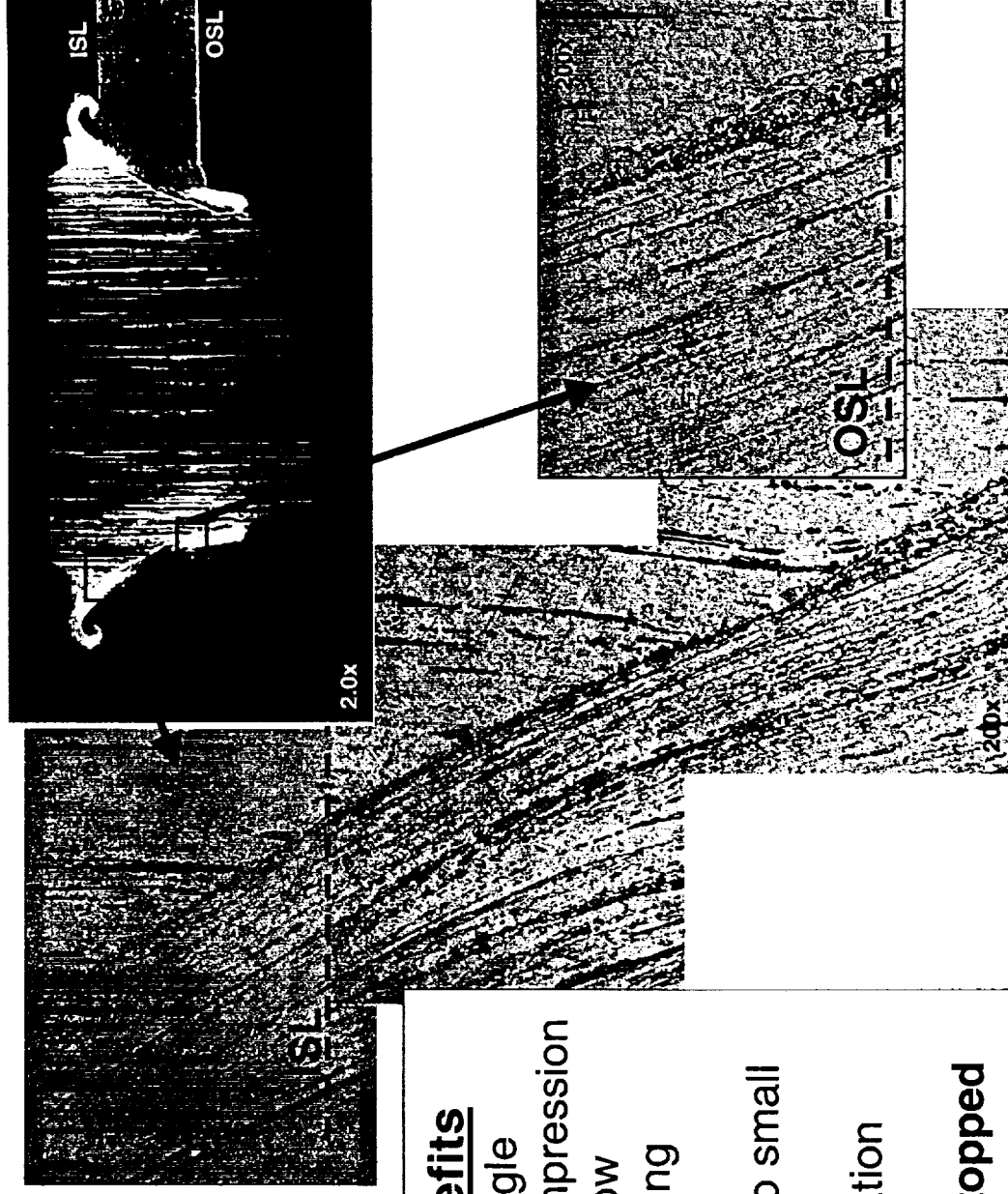
Technical drawing of a mechanical part, likely a valve or fitting, showing a cross-section with various dimensions and tolerances. The drawing includes a central cylindrical body with a flange on the left and a conical section on the right. Key dimensions include: overall length 2.0, flange thickness 0.75 ± 0.05, central bore diameter 0.820 ± 0.03 DIA, and various radii and angles such as 30.0°, 80.0 ± 0.1°, 120.0 ± 0.1°, and 3/16 R. A note indicates "ALL SURF. FIN. 1.600 DIA".



- ## Results

# **FPPW: Transition Plug (Style #1)**

US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131



## **Expected Benefits**

- Variable interfacial angle
- Increased axial compression
- Increased plastic flow
- More frictional heating

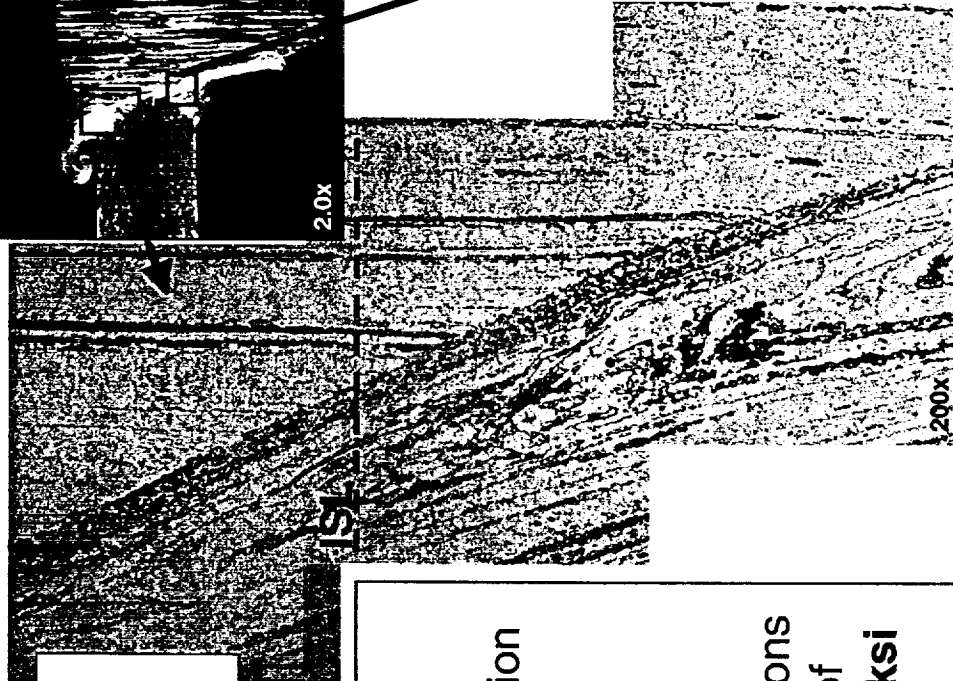
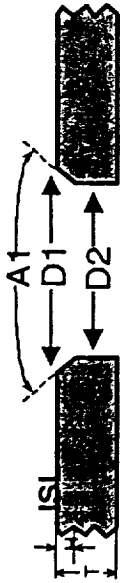
## **Results**

- Plug min. diameter too small
- Plug pull through
- Central plug separation
- Minimal OSL flash
- Only macros - **Test Stopped**

# FPPW: 1.100" Diameter Top Chamfer Hole

US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131

D1 = 1.100"



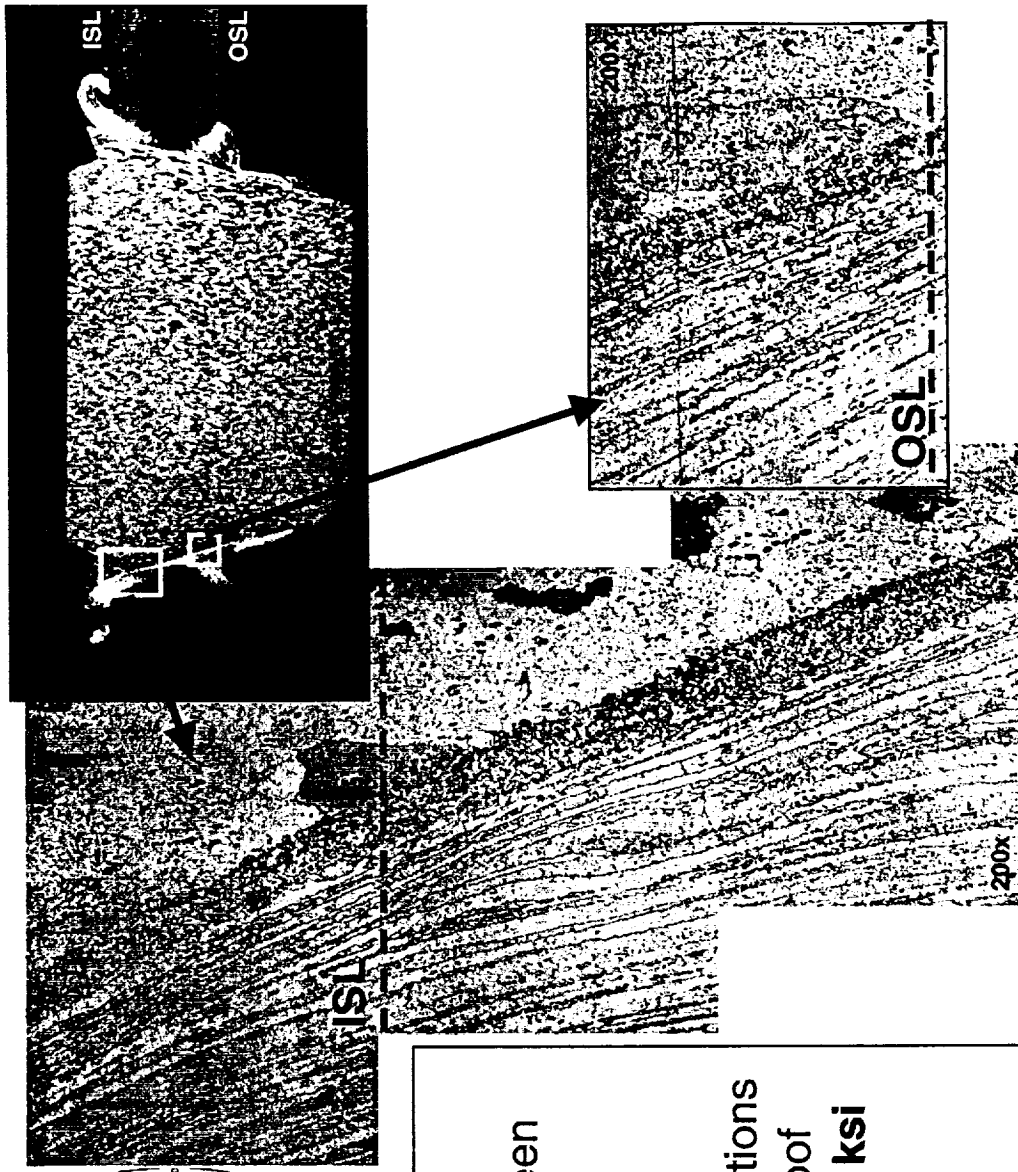
## Expected Benefits

- Line contact closer to ISL
- Increased axial compression
- Increased plastic flow
- More frictional heating

## Results

- Tight recrystallized zone
- Pre/Post Proof NDE Indications
- 7 samples failed during proof
- Int. Weld Avg. UTS = 37.0 ksi
- Avg. UTS = 32.3 ksi
- Min. UTS = 22.1 ksi

US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131



## Expected Benefits

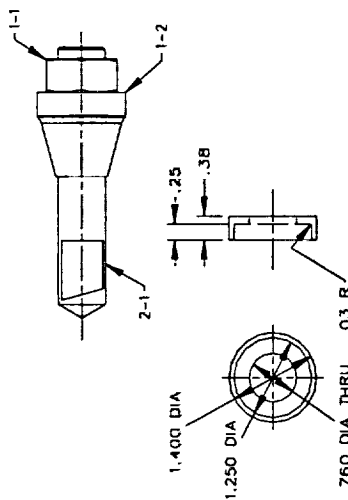
- ## Results

**PAGE: 24**



# FPPW: ISL Compressive Restraint Plug

US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131

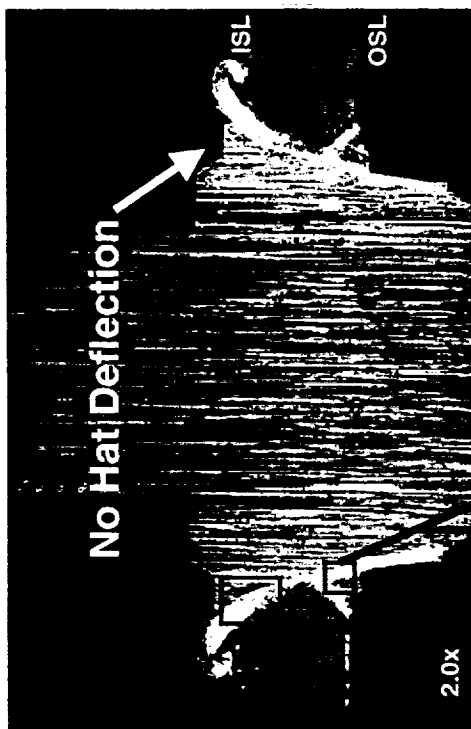


## Expected Benefits

- Restrained top hat movement - increased axial/radial pressure
- Heat profile modified

## Results

- No Top hat bending
- Tight/linear interface
- 7 samples failed during proof - Test Stopped
- Weld Avg. UTS = 43.5 ksi
- Avg. UTS = 28.3 ksi
- Min. UTS = 22.6 ksi



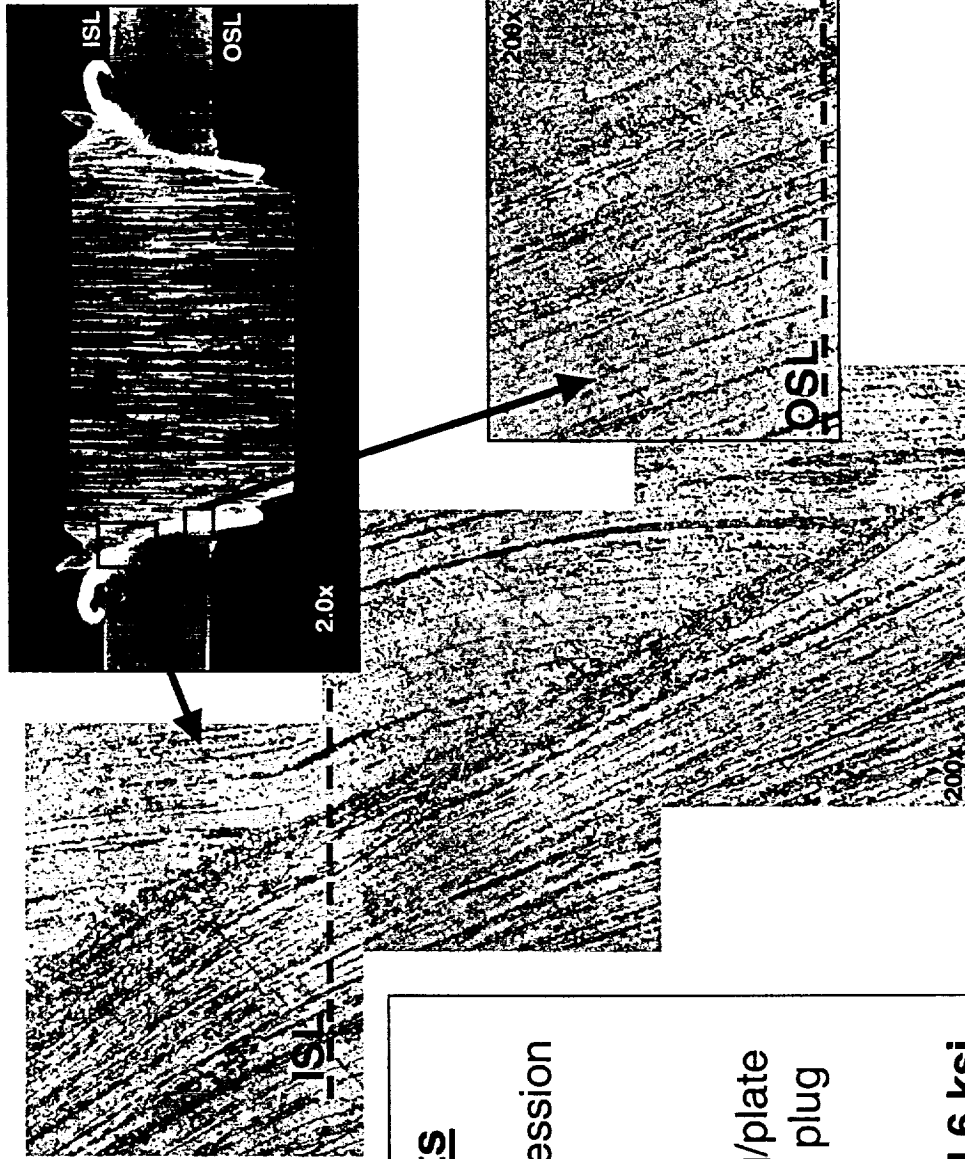
Steel Ring

Edmond R. Coletta  
(504)-257-2082  
E-Mail: Edmond.R.Coletta@maf.nasa.gov

LOCKHEED MARTIN MICHOUD SPACE SYSTEMS

# FPPW: Transition Plug (Style #2)

US Patents Pending: #60,057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131



## Expected Benefits

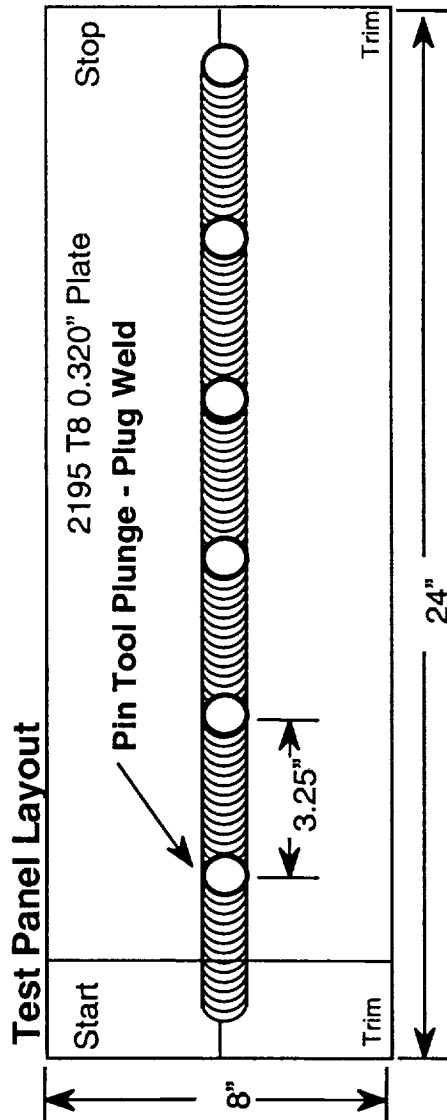
- Variable Interface Angle
- Increased axial compression
- Increased plastic flow
- More frictional heating

## Results

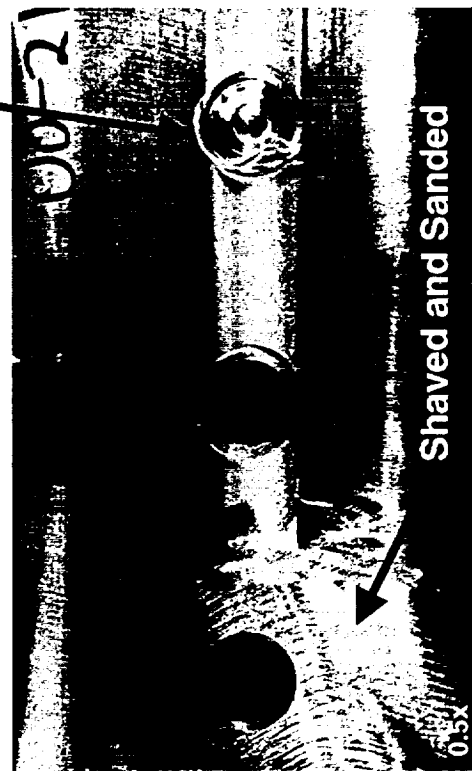
- Clean interface btw. plug/plate
- Deformation observed in plug
- **No** Pre/Post Proof NDE Indications
- **Int. Weld Avg. UTS = 44.6 ksi**
- **Avg. UTS = 49.4 ksi**

# FPPW of FSW Keyhole

US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131

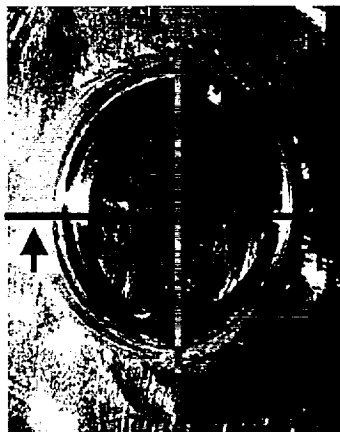


FSW Keyhole

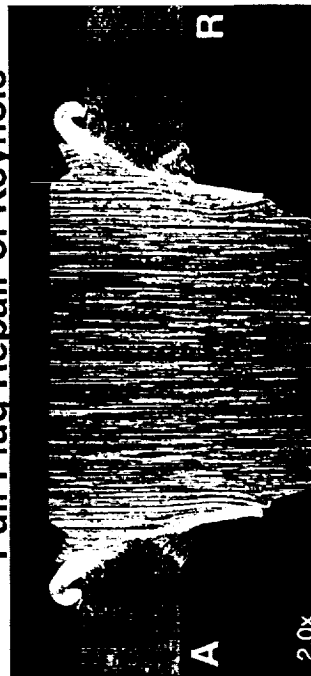


Pull Plug

Transverse and Longitudinal  
Macro Locations



Pull Plug Repair of Keyhole



Opposite Side



Edmond R. Coletta

(504)-257-2082

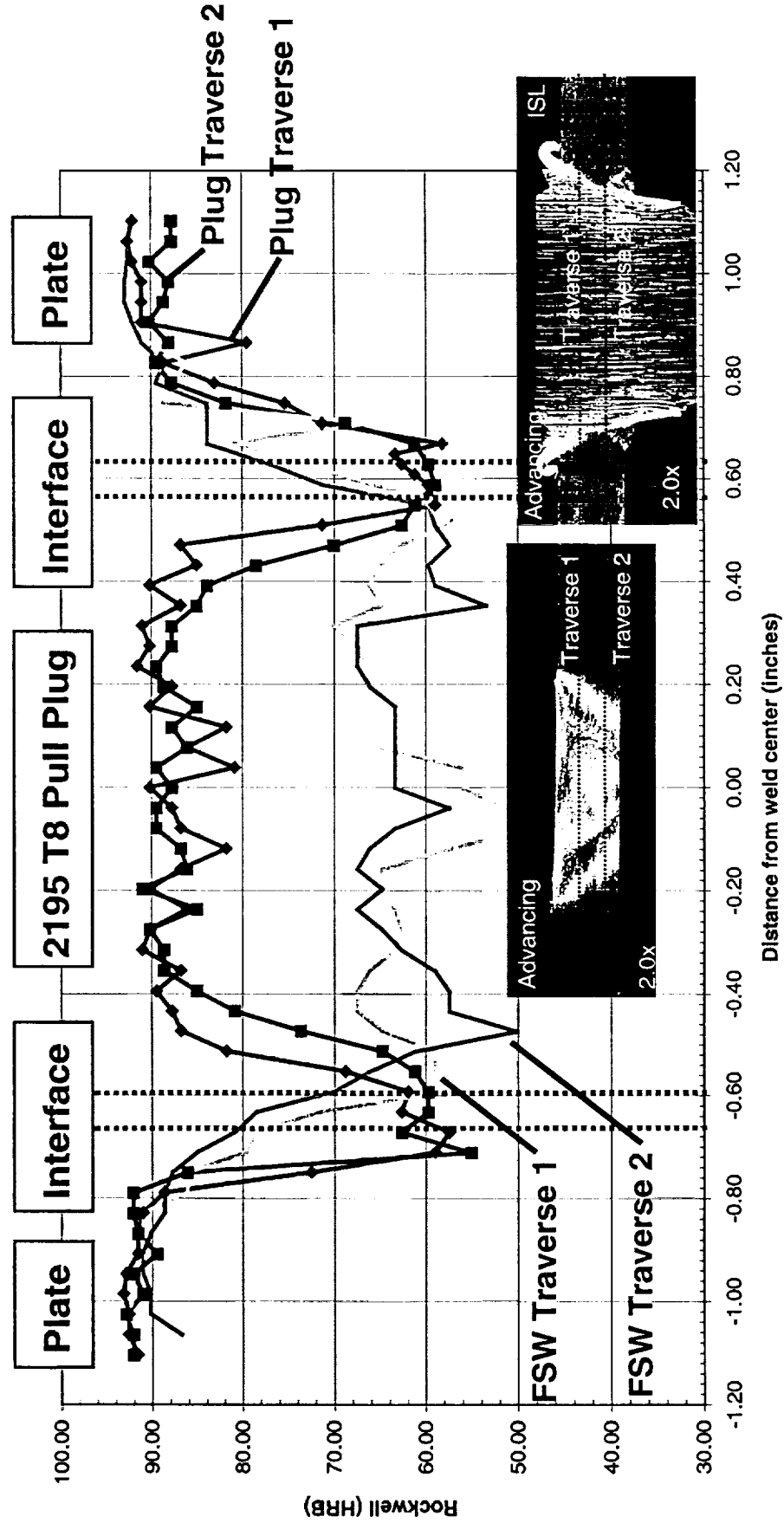
E-Mail: Edmond.R.Coletta@mafi.nasa.gov

LOCKHEED MARTIN MICHOUID SPACE SYSTEMS

# FPPW of FSW Keyhole

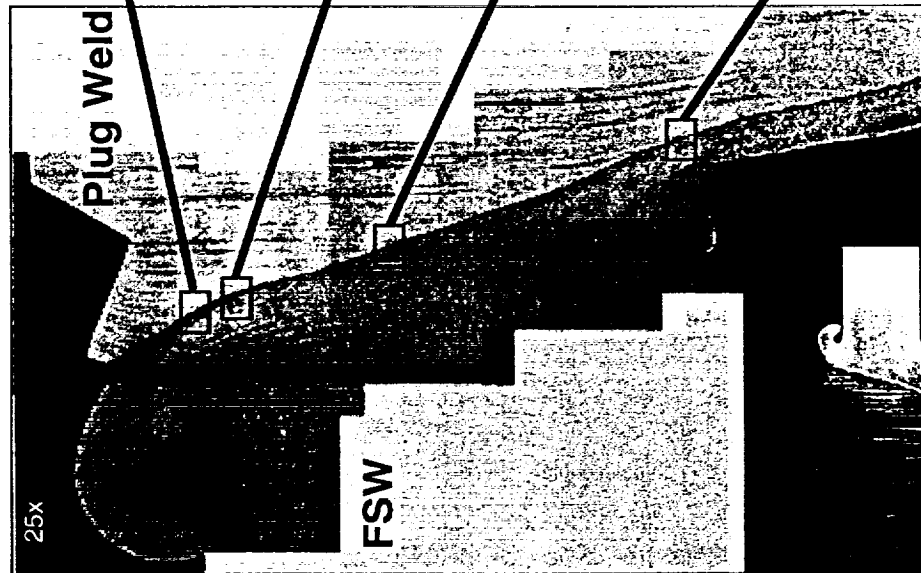
US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131

## Micro-Hardness Traverse through a FSW weld and Pull Plug Weld (transverse section through weld)

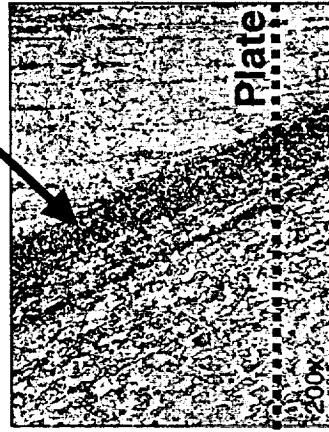


# *Pull Plug and FSW Interface*

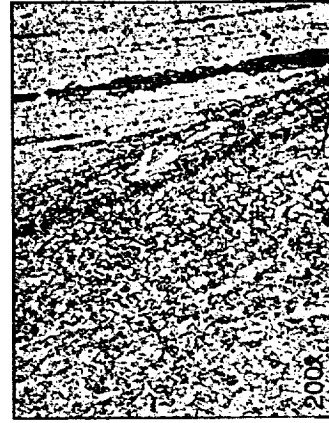
US Patents Pending: #60/057,111; 153,750; 156,734; 160,131



**Discontinuous Bonding**



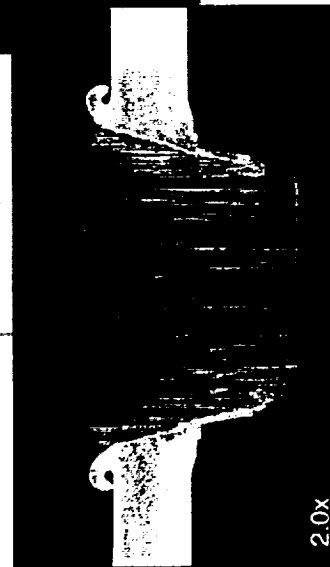
**Plug Interface - Recrystallized Grain Zone**



**Plate Surface**



**Complete Bonding**



2.0x

Edmond R. Coletta  
(504)-257-2082  
E-Mail: Edmond.R.Coletta@maui.nasa.gov

LOCKHEED MARTIN MICHOUD SPACE SYSTEMS

PAGE: 29

## Conclusions

- Friction Push Welding
  - Proven as a reliable and cost effective method for repairing fusion weld defects
- Friction Pull Plug Welding
  - Laboratory development proceeding quite well in both 2195 and 2219 plate from 0.200" thick up to 0.385" thick
  - An in-depth defect characterization and analysis has led to a robust weld schedule, hole configuration, and pull plug design for repeatable defect free solid state welding
  - Solid state repair welding can be accomplished in a variety of applications through the portability of the technology
  - Repair of Friction Stir Weld Keyhole defects have been successfully completed in the laboratory